Mr. W. C. Whitney, who does not possess the most yielding disposition in the world, and Mr. Manning, both came to a sharp issue with Mr. Cleveland in those days and carried their inde-pendence to the point of formally offering their resignations. These resignations were not accepted, and the men who offered them receded for political and social reasons, and what then seemed like a serious breach was healed. But Mr. Cleveland's will, even then, made him the master of the situation, and the terms upon which the truce was patched up were largely of his own making.

It was about this time that Mr. Cleveland became convinced from the adulation heaped upon kim from his many admirers, that he was a man apart from all others. It was easy for him to believe in the theory that he was a man of des tiny and that fate had much to do with the shaping of his affairs. He grew fonder and funder of being alone. Whether mysterious voices whispered to him when he was alone or not, has never been imparted to any one within the charmed circle which surrounds the President; but it was even then observed that when he had passed through one of these periods of solitude he was more resolute, more dogmatic, more contemptuous of the spinions of those

who opposed him than ever. Then came the period of chastening, which is necessary for the development of men of Lincoln had the agonies of a great war, the political perplexities of a country torn with passion, to shadow his every waking moment. Mr. Cleveland had the agonles of a great defeat, the melancholy mortifications found in the atmosphere of the valley of humiliation, to mould and develop his character. His second return to power accentuated his belief in himself and in his theory that he was a man of destiny, created for some special purpose, and this belief in himself and in his destiny has now become a part of his very nature. This belief is carried to the length of fanaticism, and is the only explanation of the flery fury felt by this modern prophet when some humble worm of politician ventures to cross his track.

This last period of Mr. Cleveland's history is highly interesting, for the reason that the man of destiny, who was to lead his party to the field of high accomplishment, who was to rescue and save his country from heaven knows what, and to make himself a reputation which the mysterious voices hinted might overshadow that of Lincoln, has resulted in such a gro tesque and all-around failure, that it would be amusing to the impartial observer if the disaster was not so great as to be almost pathetic. But the curious thing in it all is that Mr. Cleveland is not conscious of his failure, and believes that he is still the man of destiny, and that as he walks on, crushing his party underneath his feet, leaving behind him a trail of imprecations and curses from his former supporters, he still is serving his country, and is building up for it a future so bright and so successful that in the end, all men will rise and

call the name of Cleveland blessed. Of course the average man is not a man of destiny, and it is possible that the perfect comprehension of Mr. Cleveland is only possible to the men whom the fates guide and control; but if any one thinks Mr. Cleveland is discouraged or is downcast at the thus far fruitless outcome of his administration, he has but a trifling conception of his character. He has still a mis-Washington that Mr. Cleveland, having now smashed the Democratic party to atoms, and having scattered the atoms to the four winds with the furious impulse of his will, will now take the next two years of his term for the pulverizing of the Republican party. Out of the shreds and scattered fragments of the two great of anizations, will arise new ones; and the fates may call again upon the man who has destroyed to re-create and develop a new party, something beyond the conception of the ordinary politician. In plain words, Mr. Cleveland believes that the days of both parties are passed, and that the near future will see two new parties: one lined up to support his financial policy, monometallism, or honest money, according to the ideas of E. C. Benedict and his associates. while the other party will embrace those who espouse what are called the financial heresies of

III.

Any one who cares to hear a criticism of Mr. Cieveland will not have to go far in Washington, but there is one curious thing about this class of criticism: that it is vigorous and emphatic only when the critic is certain that his criticism will not be repeated. There are so many Democrats in the House who have not been reelected that they hardly dare treat themselves to the luxury of criticisms. The power of the President grows year by year. He has at his right hand, at the end of his pen, the means to provide shelter and food for the shorn lambs of unfortunate political campaigns, and this one fact alone closes many a mouth that would otherwise be opened to unburden the bitterness of an unhappy heart. I have heard over and over again declarations of possible impeachment of the Secretary of the Treasury for his share in the recent bond transaction; but such talk never has gotten beyond the regions of the darkest corners, the most obscure cloak rooms in the Capitol building.

Nearly all of the Republicans in Congress are as chary of opposition to the President in words or acts, as the average Democrat. Nearly all of the expressions commending the President's course come from Republicans. In the days of President Grant, if his Secretary of the Trensury had given his political opponents in Congress such an opportunity as has been given in the last sale of Government bonds, no one doubts what the result would have been. An attempt, at least, would have been made in the direction of an official rebuke; but to-day the Republicans seek to make no political credit through violent opposition to the Administration. As one great Republican leader said the other day: "I have no doubt but what the Democratic House of Representatives, that was in Washington during the close of President Grant's term, would have seized upon such an occasion as the recent bond issue to have made a violent attack of an official character upon both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. But," said he, the Republicans are too civilized to employ the barbarous methods of barbarous Bourbons in carrying on political warfare."

The action of the Republicans would perhaps be better described by 1 a ord timidity. There is the same unwillingness upon the part of the Republicans of Washington to publicly criticise the President as there is to be found among the Democrats, Nearly every Republican who has I dare say many who are not prominent believe that the evolution of the future may have something in store for them in this same direction. After Mr. Cleveland's rise to po for everything is considered possible. The reluctance to critielse the President is not based upon any admiration, but his success has been so marked that people are superstitious concerning him and, perhaps, believe that it will "cross their luck " to criticise needlessly the man of destiny.

This is the explanation that occurs to me in

looking over the political situation at the capi-The apathy and indifference on the Republican side and the despair and indifference on the Democratic side all meet on the common ground of "What's the use?" It is felt, in the first place, that Mr. Cleveland is above and beyoud anything in the way of criticism; that he moves in an eccentric orbit of his own, and that when he affects to despise all men who are nollsicians, they in return only give him mild resentment, humble dislike, and cold avoidance, except when they think they can wring something from his treasury of supplies for their aid and sustenance. It takes a man of unusual force of character to rise to the plane of despising a President of the United States; the latter with his tremendous power is always a great personage. talk of small people who move about in certain social circles, that the President of the United States is ignored and that his influence upon the social life of the capital is nothing; yet the very moment the President opens the doors of the White House for the simplest official function, the society of Washington prostrates itself in the mad anxiety to see and be seen in the

clety to be found in the centre of Washlugton's official life, is so great that people are almost torn limb from limb in their attempts to pass through the narrow entrances, which lead to presentation to the President and his official family. Coupled with the stories of indifference and lack of influence are these counter pictures of this crowding across the thresholds of the White House. these rushes have a tragical point in the comedy of hurrying, grasping figures. It was only the other night at one of these receptions that a lady fainted in the centre of a throng, and was so tightly wedged that she was carried along for several moments and could not be rescued by her associates until she nearly died of sufforation.

Mr. Cleveland isolates himself more and more from all outside influences as the days of his term go on. He apparently feels that every moment given to any one outside of his immediate circle of co-workers is waste. He believes that life should be given up to absorbing work; socalled pleasure has very little place in his life. He has what is known as the desk mania; he is never so happy as when he is alone at his desk with the drudgery of a great hear of documents before him; he has an enormous capacity for this kind of work, and the members of his Cabinet who stand highest with him, are those who perform the longest hours of actual work. Mr. Cleveland dislikes to delegate his tasks to any one. In this he is very honest and conscientious. He believes that no one could do them as well as he. If the days were long enough for him to perform every single function of gov-ernment at Washington, he then would have arrived at his ideal of successful accomplishment. There is not a single act of his Administration for which he is not directly responsible. With his present Cabinet, he has had almost no differences of opinion. He had every one of them at an advantage from the first. As President, he had already been at the head of the Cabinet table for four years. Each one of his present advisers was new in the performance of his duties, and several of them were wholly new to public life. So the will, which was so resistless in controlling and dominating so haughty and sutocratic a personage as W. C. Whitney in his first Cabinet, flattened out everything before it from the first day upon his second rise to power. Each Administration is judged largely through two of its principal departments. These are the

Department of State and the Treasury Department. Through the State Department we make our impression upon the other nations of the world. This has always been considered the most important and most honorable position in the President's Cabinet. The standard of qualification for this post is different from that for other posts in the Cabinet. It is a prime requisite that the Secretary of State shall be a gentleman; that he shall be familiar with polite usages, and not have freakish views upon the subject of dress, but subscribe to the conventions of the polite world of diplomacy, where his duties largely throw him. He is brought into daily contact with the representatives of the ruling powers of the world, and his success there depends to a certain degree upon his knowledge as a man of the world. In dealing with for eigners and with foreign questions, the Secretary of State should always be an American. passionately devoted to sustaining the rights of his own country; and he should be trained in polemics and the master of a fine literary style. When you add to this, boldness, decision of character, and a certain originality, you have an ideal Secretary of State. The high traditions which surround this great office have reserved for its incumbency the man who came the nearest to victory in the nominating convention which makes a President. This rule has often resulted in having a greater man in the office of Secretary of State than is found in the office of the President.

It is the unanimous opinion in Washington that the office of Secretary of State has never been so lowered as during the occupancy of Mr. Gresham. In foreign affairs he is not even a private secretary to the President, but merely a head clerk, and sometimes only a messenger to carry papers back and forth between the White House and the State Department. This has been pushed to such a degree that it an be truly said that of all the members of the Cabinet he, who should be foremost and most honored of all, is the least and most :!! considered of Mr. Cleveland's associates. Every single act of the Administra-tion in its relations to foreign powers, has been set in motion by the central will of the man of destiny, working alone in his library in the lone watches of the night. It would not do say that he never has counselled with any of his advisers, for when Mr. Cleveland has well thought out a subject and has decided upon a ourse of action with the thoughtfulness of a considerate man, he occasionally gives his asociates an opportunity to vote ave upon what he has approved. It may be added here that the Cabinet of Mr. Cieveland is always unanimous, and that the reports of misunderstandngs and of differences are illusions. Mr. Bissell, the one member of the Cabinet who has retired. went out for purely business reasons.

It is needless to make a résumé of the history of our foreign relations during the last two years. These relations were never in a more unsatisfactory condition than they are now. The principle underlying all the first acts of the present Administration was to undo everything of the old; in other countries parties differ on local issues, but on foreign questions the same parties generally stand together upon the ground of patriotism; in the consideration of purely foreign questions the Government is always supposed the same, whether controlled by one this reversal of the Harrison-Blaine policy to Mr. Gresham. The canceiling of the reciprocity policy, the Hawaiian policy, and the numerous dunders in foreign effairs came from the White House. The explanation for the sudden and almost furious haste to upset everything the previous Administration had done, is to be found in Mr. Cleveland's character. He was very much like a good housewife of ardent temperament, who had been divorced and set aside during a period of years. Upon being restored to the bed and board of her former master, the good housewife has jumped about, cleaning house and throwing out of the window every scrap of domestic furniture that bore the mark of the hussy that had preceded her.

A large chapter of the foreign policy of the Cleveland Administration is confined to the attempt of the good housewife to get things in Democrats. Nearly every Republican who has shape just as she had them before she was sent any prominence is a Presidential candidate, and . away. This is rather womanish for a man of destiny, but it is an illustration of an other side of his character. With all his burliness, his bulk, and his vigor, he has a feminine side, which is shown in his handwriting, in his thin-skinned sensitiveness to criticism, and his supreme and superlative contempt for anything in the direction of logic or reason which stands in the way of his doing exactly what he willis. In his fierceness and his impatience of criticism and of opposition, he sometimes reminds, not those about him (for they would never dare to think such things), but those who are near enough to observe his daily acts, of the Queen of Hearts in the story of "Alice in Wonderland." It was the Queen who cried out "Off with his head?" whenever any one contradicted or dared to criticise her.

Yet notwithstanding his all-dominating character, not withstanding his general all-comprehensive, all-pervading direction of our relations with foreign powers, beginning with Mrs. Dominis, winding up with his championship of China, and his clumsy lack of comprehension of the dignity of Japan, in his effort to smooth down the plumage of this flery gamecock of war when it was ready for battle, there is one act of the State Department for which Mr. Cleveland gives full credit to Mr. Gresham; that is the and their places taken by inexperienced people. only act that Mr. Gresham can take to himself and say without contradiction from his chief This alone is mine." This act was the decision of the Secretary of State to turn over to the | who have business to transact with the Treasbarbarous authorities in China the two Japanese students to be tortured and murdered.

the reciprocity policy with the South American orders recently issued by the leading foreign | all that the people who criticise the department

chapter in the way of loss in the history of the tariff scandal. s
There has been a great deal said in Congress and in the public prints about the necessity for increasing the pay of our Ambassadors on account of their new rank, and the necessity of their maintaining great establishments in keeping with the dignity so recently bestowed upon them. The arguments favoring lavishness in this direction, show the importance of wise expenditure to influence foreign powers.

tenance of the dignity and rank of our Am bassadors, what should be said in regard to the Secretary of State who is the head of them It has been long one of the traditions in the State Department that its chief shall be a social figure. There has never been an ancouth person in this place, one who has despised social forms and who has affected cheap and vulgardemocracy, which costs nothing and meets with the return of practical isolation, until Mr. Gresham was appointed to the office. In Mr. Cleveland's first administration he had Mr. Bayard at the head of the State Department, an accomplished gentle-man, who had a private establishment and who understood to a nicety all of the refinements of high social living. The traditions of modern Washington life concerning this place have been established by such men as Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, William H. Seward, E. B. Washburne, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

If, then, there is such a necessity for the main-

Mr. Gresham lives at a hotel. He keeps no house and observes none of the reserve or dig-nity which is supposed of necessity to hedge about his position. His carclessness in dress is a fair illustration of his general disregard of the social value of his station. What would be thought of an American Ambassador in London who lived in a hotel in two rooms, who lounged about in the morning in a loose Norfolk Jacket unbuttoned, with a silk hat on the back of his head and russet shoes on his fect, wearing trousers and weistcoat of the Western judicial black pattern? Yet such is the daily habit and costume of Mr. Gresham. If he were a great man, his lounging about with a cigar in his mouth and his hands in his pockets in the hotel lobbies, might be pardoned; but his disregard of the ordinary amenities has resulted in the same disregard being shown to him. Of all the people in the hotel he is the least sought after, and his associates are practically limited to the few people from the West who still believe that he has possibilities with the l'opulists as a future candidate for the Presidency.

There are a great many theories given to acount for the peculiar management of the finances of the Government by the Administration. Mr. Cleveland has dominated in the Treas ury, as he has in the State Department. Mr. Carlisle is a scholarly theorist, who has a good literary style. He has great capacity for clearly stating any kind of proposition, and he has a very colorless mind for the consideration of public questions. This intellectual ability of his is so marked that he is sometimes misjudged. Those who present to Mr. Carlisle different theories are often surprised to find him turning about and restating for them their own propositions in so much more elegant and forcible a manner as to convince the delighted auditor that the gifted Secretary is of his way of thinking. With the departure of the visitor and the theory, the subject is eliminated from Mr. Carliste's mind with the rapidity of the shifting of a color in a kaleidoscope. It is said of him in this relation that if any of the financial theoapon the Secretary to agitate the employment of leather as a new standard for the currency issues of the Government, Mr. Carlisle would take up the subject and show the different and varying qualities of leather, the kind that would the longest, and the best suggestions for the practical manufacture of this material for financial purposes. It is this intellectual tolerance which constitutes Mr. Carlisle's hold upon the President. The President is not an expert in either financial or tariff subjects although he has very pronounced views upon both. Through his personal relations with certain New York gentlemen, he has become converted to his present financial attisude. It is a great comfort to Mr. Cleveland to have at his right hand so fine an intellectual machine as his present Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland himself, with all the aid which comes to him in the lone watches of his library from the unseen powers, which are always about a great man of destiny, would never e able alone to give the exact and correct tech nical reasons for the faith in which he is ground. ed. His ideas in the rough, dropped into the hopper of Mr. Caritale's brain. smooth, clear, translucent, without detracting too much from the original force of the President's resolution. Mr. Carlisle himself is not a man of force, but rather one of expedients. He was a power in the House through his intellectual ability and his knowledge of tariff subjects. There he was a professor, who read lectures to members anxious to be instructed. Of the practical business affairs of life he has as little knowledge as any man who ever held public office. It was with reluctance that he gave up his seat in the Senate to take the place of Secretary of the Treasury. Two influences were used to secure his acceptance. One was that he would advance his own political fortunes and, in the event of the success of the Democratic party's representatives, he would have been the political heir of the Administration. The record influence the thought that in any event, after four years of service at the head of the Treasury, he would have made such acquaintances and relations in and with the city of New York that he

his wishing to retire from politics. The public has received the impresson that Mr. Cleveland has not always treated the Sacretary of the Treasury with consideration, and that he has often decided upon important actions in the Treasury Department without consulting with Mr. Carlisle. This impression seems to be an incorrect one. While Mr. Cleveland is the head of the Treasury Department in every sense of the word, yet he has not sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to dispense with the services of an expert amanuensis in his preparation of documents in the case.

could go there to practice law in the event of

The financial management of the Administration, both in and out of Congress, has been amatenrish. There has been no real expert hand at the financial bellows. While Mr. Carlisle is an expert in theory, in actual practical manage ment he is even more of an amateur than Mr. Cleveland. The Treasury Department is one of the great business establishments of the world, No man should be at the head of this department, but who has had a thorough business training, and who understands by practical knowledge the underlying principles of correct business methods. What would be thought in New York if the great banking house of Pierrepont Morgan, or that of the Belments should be suddenly placed under the direction and control of one of the funncial amateurs such as those who occupy responsible positions at Wash-

There is not now an expert financier or a practical business man in a single one of the responsible posts of the Government where such

The Secretary of the Treasury has no one about him who could be of the slightest assistance. The Treasurer of the United States is an amuable gentleman from the provinces, who devotes the greater part of his time to the collection of autographs and the study of herodity. The Comptroller of the Currency is a worthy young lawyer from one of the small prairie towns of Illinois. Nearly all of the skilled clerks of the department have been removed There is nothing in the examinations requiring business knowledge upon the part of applicants, for places in this great department. Publicmen ury, say that current affairs were never in such a muddle in the listory of the department, and The loss of trade following the cancellation of that it is almost impossible to transact business with the Treasury on account of the delays and ignorance found in its various bareaus. This is

personal integrity; and, notwithstanding the the recent bond transaction, no one in Washington, however bitter a partisan, ventures to anggest that either the President or his Secretary of the Treasury were in any way benefited by the extraordinary contract which they made with Mesara Morgan and Belmont. The contract itself was the logical and natural result of amateurs sitting down to work with distinguished experts. In this financial game mere children were pitted against glants. At no period in the history of the negotiation of our bonds have such hard terms been wrung from the Government. No one here who is at all familiar with the financial history of the Treasury, would concede for a moment that there was any necessity for the granting of such terms.

When John Sherman was the Secretary of the

Treasury he negotiated all of the bonds issued

by the Treasury for redemption purposes, from

the basis of only a trifle above one-eighth per

cent, commission; but Mr. Sherman is a thoroughly trained business man, who understands bankers' methods, and when they came to deal with him, they met one of their peers. Any one but financial amateurs could have foreseen the position into which the Treasury was drifting and could easily have protected the gold reserve by a negotiation of bonds at a figure, which corresponds to similar securities throughout the world. There is not, however, single Republican leader in Congress who wishes to make the matter a subject of investigation. They are content in believing that the President was overreached and driven into senseless panic through his ignorance of financial affairs. These Republicans are quite content to leave the matter as it now stands, believing that they can gain from it all of the political advantage that the facts justify. Further agitation of the subject in the direction of an investigation, they argue, would have a tendency to discredit the position of the President of the United States and needlessly to add to the discredit of our securities.

The proposition of the President to ask Congress to insert the word "gold" in the new bonds would never have been submitted by any one not an amateur in finance and politics. This suggestion came from Mr. Morgan, and it was a move in the splendid game which he played. It is inconceivable that he made the to be looked into the experts were able to inform the amateurs that our bonds have been classed as gold since 1860. Every bond sold since that period has been sold for gold. The Government had been consistently piedged to pay in exactly the coin which it had received. To turn about now and to put a distinct specification into the bond differing from those which had preceded this issue, must have the effect to discredit these earlier issues and to bring them into question.

The fact that gold had been obtained for our bonds since 1869 was not brought out in the first part of the controversy, and it was even disputed when Senator Sherman mentioned the fact in the open Senate; but his display of the previous contracts of the Treasury settled that question. The physical impossibility of paying our bonds in silver was a point never carefully considered by the extreme men in Congress, who voted against the gold coin proposition for other reasons. The fact that it would take sixty odd pounds of silver dollars, or one hundred and thirty old pounds of silver bullion, to satisfy a single thousand dollar bond issue of the Government, affords in itself a stronger argument against the practical character of paying in silver than even the breach of faith involved in paying in a coin different from the one obtained by the Government in making all of its modern loans.

The other members of the Cabinet live nearly as much to themselves as does the President. They are absorbed in making honest administrations of their departments according to their own ideas, and really are not factors in the formation of anything like a broad and national policy for the Administration. As a whole the Administration has no policy, and has had none. It has been controlled entirely by Mr. Cleveland's personal will. Mr. Herbert, the Secretary of the Navy, has ably and consistently carried out the policy of extending the navy according to the plan established by Mr. Whitney, and so splendidly sustained by Mr. Tracy when he was Secretary of the Navy. In this there has been no faltering or hesitation, or any attempt in the direction of false economy.

Mr. Lamont occupies the position of a favorite son in the Cabinet. He has perhaps more influ-ence with the President than any of his associates. He has made a good administrator of the War Department in time of peace, and has suggested certain business reforms which add to his reputation. But it would be difficult to think of mont as Secretary of War in the time of any real emergency.

The Attorney-General is spoken of among the few who have seen him or who know him as a gentleman eminent in his profession, who made \$50,000 a year in his corporation law practice before he entered the Cabinet. He has a perfect contempt for politicians, and is one of the least approachable men in the whole Administration circle. Yet with all his character, his reserve force, and New England tenacity, he has never presumed to oppose Mr. Cleveland, nor to dis-turb the official "harmony" which exists through complete subjection to the President's will. Mr. Bissell, the former Postmaster-General, has made no figure for himself. He came to Washington with the avowed purpose of get ting two years' advertisement for himself in the law business. Having obtained it he has retired to receive the benefit thereof.

Mr. Hoke Smith, who is at the head of the Interior Department, is laying his plans to establish himself in New York as a corporation law-He will think his career successful if it lands him in a prosperous practice in New York. His present prospects for such success are said to be good.

Mr. Morton, at the head of the Agricultural Department, is one of the most vigorous and original men in the Cabinet. He does his best in the management of his department. Ho is opposed to paternalism in every form, and presents the curious spectacle of a Secretary opposing very many of the large sums which Congress desires to appropriate for his department. He is the most independent of the Cabinet, and if his department were to be abolished to-morrow, I believe that he would take sincere pleasure in seeing it wiped out. There is no member of the Cabinet who is left in more undisturbed control of his department than Mr. Morton.

The extraordinary opportunity thrown away by Mr. Cleveland can be understood only by those who are familiar with our complex systam of government. Any readjustment of our laws or methods can be accomplished only through exceptional conditions. It is very rare that a Prosident has with him a majority of both houses of Congress. Without such a majority he can do but little. His positive action s confined to vetoes.

When Mr. Cleveland came into power at his second term, he had behind him an intensely devoted following. The Southern members, who ompose the majority of the Democrats in Washington, hoped to lay down lines of policy which would keep the party in power for the next quarter of a century. They are great bellevers in party discipline, and Mr. Cleveland found in them ready and willing subordinates carry out his will. It was only through this southern subordination of spirit that he was able to whip through, in the early history of this Congress, an endorsement of his unpatriotic urse in Hawaii. This Southern contingent have been more abject in their subordination to Mr. Cleveland than the Northern element of the party. To-day it is the flercest in its opposition to him; but so long as Mr. Cleveland has offices to distribute, he need not fear any very violent attacks from any of the present representatives

of the South in Congress. Mr. Cleveland was at the climax of his power when he forced the repeal of the Sherman Silver Coinage law through Congress. It was not so much of a triumph, his forcing it through the House, because there his will met with comparatively small resistance, but in the Senate there was a decided majority against it, and it wery restricted quarters of the Executive Mansion. This passion for crowding into the sobeef supplies. Thus perhaps the most serious Mr. Carlisle questions in the slightest degree his brought the full power of his will, his dogged

determination, and his lack of moral scruple in the use of the resources of his office to influence legislative action. There has never been a time in the history of the Government when a Presi dent has made such a use of the Federal patron age to influence and compel Congressional acunless they yielded, they would be placed outside of the pale of the President's consideration These who went with him were to be lay ishly rewarded; those who opposed him were to be severely punished. His success there made Mr. Cleveland drunk with power He felt that he could dominate Congress as he had his Capinet. Nothing but the intoxication of this success could have dictated the let ter which he wrote to Chairman Wilson concerning the tariff measure then pending before the House. From the day of the reading of that letter in the House, in which he declared it to be an act of perfidy and dishonor, Mr. Cleveland's influence in Congress was at an end. Everything he has proposed since then has failed. When he failed to veto the tariff measare which he had so bitterly denounced, he lost the reputation for building courage which had so long intimblated the numerous weaklings in Congress. His cafeer since then has been likened by some to that of the gambler who staked everything upon one color, and the color turned for him so many times as to give him the idea it could never change; but when the vein changed. the bad luck remained continuous and persistent.

no defenders. It is a characteriess Congress; one that will leave a record behind it of imbe cility and ignorance hard to be equalled or surpassed. Out of the overwhelming majority which took possession of the House two years ago, there has not been developed a single new man of force, character, or talent. Out of the ruck of men and things swept up by the Populist and other movements of popular disfavor, there has risen above the surface of House pro ceedings only one man who can command more than languid attention when he rises to address the House. This man is Bryan of Nebraska. His absurd, bombastle style of declamation, his ignorant volcanic utterances, and his misceneption of what is correct in the line of public policy, are delivered with such a swinging unc tion and mellow base intonation that those who love mere sound, regardless of sense, have come to class him as an orator. Judged by the poor sticks who surround him, he is an orator, but the trash printed from him in the Congressional Record makes most melancholy reading.

To-day in Congress the President has almost

This dreary atmosphere of incompetence and imbecility has had a most depressing effect upor the leader upon the Republican side of the House, Mr. Reed. He has grown mild, and his tones of sarcasm are so subdued that he is hardly recognizable. Some say that Mr. Reed's Prestdential aspirations have softened his temperament and made him fearful of indulging in his powers of satire; but this is hardly the proper explanation. In the face of the leaderless gang of imbeciles that swarm aimlessly over the House.

powers of satire; but this is lardly the proper explanation. In the face of the leaderless gang of imbeciles that swarm aimlessly over the House, seeking inanely and vaguely a burpose and a policy, satire or invective would be worse than cruelty to animals. Nearly all of the speeches that one hears to-day have a lopalist flavor. The average Congressional orator only out a tremulant stop in his voice and talks of the rights of the propile, the infamiles of the corporations and the trusts. The corporations and trusts always have the people by the throat in these crations and the various painceas proposed are the emanations of ignorance, preposed are the emanations of ignorance, in the House, Through the right of seniority Mr. Voorhees in the States are in the man below the grade of the average State Legislature.

Through the right of seniority Mr. Voorhees in the Senate is the Chairman of the Finance Committee. He has been in lably in the Senate is the Chairman of the Finance Committee as he pleased, and he never has notified the Bepublica mrembers of the committee of any financial proposition, which he proposed to salomit to the Senate, until after he had thushed the entire work upon if he average of theorists. The next Congress, although Republican in character, does not nomine to be much better. The present tendency in Western and Southern politics is to develop the principle that people without property shall control and direct the business methods of those who own property, and that the people who owe debts shall have a right to repay their creditors in any coin or currency which the debromas, in

Mr. Cleveland's selection of William L. Wilson as Postmaster-General is a further illustra-

tion of his personal style of Government. Mr.

tician. He has demonstrated these two facts

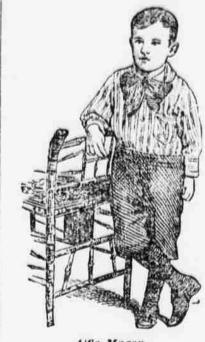
Wilson is not a business man. He is not a poli-

over and over again in his recent career in the House. He is a pleasant and agreeable companion and a student of wide reading. It is said of Mr. Cleveland that he is fond of absorbing information through the pores justend of acquirng it through hard mental application. Prof. Wilson and Mr. Carlisle have always been strong favorites with him on account of the information which he could obtain from them. During the last two years Mr. Wilson has really been one of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet family, and it is natural enough that the President should seize the first opportunity to make their relations absolutely official. Mr. Wilson's performance of his duties in this great business department, must of a necessity be purely nominal. One of the most serions sine charged against Mr. Cleveland is his insincerity. It is difficult to obtain correct statements from the Administration concerning the public business. There is no one in the world who so hates to acknowledge that he is in the wrong as Mr. Cleveland; About matters concerning which there should be no dispute, there are to be found the most widely conflicting statements all coming from seemingly infailible sources. All now agree that the financial embarraws ment of the Administration which led to a forcet sale of bonds at a sacrifice price, grew out of the fact that the Government does not receive enough money to pay its expenses. The deficit up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient with the Government does not receive enough money to pay its expenses. The deficit up to date is over a hundred multions of deficient with the deficient of the tariff. It is now believed that the importation of sugar and the income tax will help matters next year, but about this year the experts are not agreed. Mr. Carlisie says that he will have a surjuin of twenty-odd multions. The Congressional experts say there will be a deficient will continue during another year. I te when Mr. Cleveland and indificus. Mr. Cleveland to-day is in good health. He has an enormous capacity for work. He can do with less sleep than the average man never taking over foily of five hours of sleep. When he occasionally breaks down, the reason less in the fact that he makes down, the reason less in the fact that he makes down, the reason less i been one of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet family, and it is natural enough that the President should seize the first opportunity to make their rela-

He Was Completely Blind

Owing to Humor and Sores on His Face and Eyes

Hospital Treatment Failed-But Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Puro Blood and a Perfect Cure.



Aifie Mason.

The case related here is by no means a rare or unusual one for Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure. Thousands of children have suffered from foul bumors in the blood, and many who have been blind from this cause have been restored to perfect health and sight by this great medicine. Such evidence as this must convince any one that Hood's | xperience, and I assure you I shall neveer Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. It cease praising Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. cures scrofula, salt rheum, and every other | A. W. MASON, 150 Phillips Street.

"Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 21, 1894. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Dear Sirs: Lam thankful for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our boy. At

the age of two years he caught a severe cold and it settled in his eyes and his face he-

came covered with scale, which the doctor An Attack of Eczema.

We tried different physicians in Jersey City and New York City, but he got little relief. I finally took him to a hospital, and his face was termed the worst case the surgeons had ever treated. He was under their care for six months and the eczema on his face was better, but it had become worse in his eyes,

He Was Now Blind

and could not see his hand before him. Every attention had to be given him, as he could do nothing for himself. I had read and heard much about Hood's Sarsaparilla. and made up my mind to try it in his case, After taking the first two bottles we could see a change in his eyes, the ulcers which caused the blindness being less virulent. I was advised to take him to a hospital, but I said I would continue with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thanks be to it, he soon regained his sight and is now, at six years of age, a

Fat, Strong and Healthy

lad. I hope every mother will take my advice, which is to use Hood's Sarsaparilla for every form of sickness. It will save lots of money, trouble and worry. I speak from

He sure to Get Hood's, because

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood

Contrasts in the Navy Register of 1834

There are interesting contrasts in the navy registers for 1804 and 1805. Of the six Hear Admirals on the active list in 1894 only two appear in the list of 1895. Only two out of ten Commodores serving in 1894 appear on the active list of 1895. The eight leading Captains of 1894 have disappeard from the rank of Captain in 1895, and nine Commanders that led their fellows in 1894 have been premoted to the foot of the Captains' list. Ten Lieutepant-Commanders have been taken from the head of the list, and so have ten Lieutenants, 10 Junior Lieutenants, and thirteen Ensigns. There are minor changes throughout the body of each list, by reason of death, resignation, or the sentences of courts martial. Changes throughout the staff have not been

so notable. The leading names in the list of

seventy chief engineers are nearly the same in 1805 as in 1804. The eight leading names have disappeared from each of the lists in the case of the passed assistant and assistant engineers. None of the chaplains has disappeared from the list, but two have been added. As the navy grows there is need of more sky pilots, though the chaplain is a bit of a loke in the navy, and twenty-two are made to serve everylesdy at sea and ashore. The medical corps is almost unchanged in the upper grades of medical freeters and medical impactors. There are, in fact, no changes in the former and only four in the inter, while there are only three changes in the grade of surgeon. The four passed assistant surgeon state occupied the upper files of that grade have disappeared, but the assistant surgeon grade is unchanged save by the addition of a few names to the bottom of the list and a few alterations in file numbers. The medical corps grows slowly with the growth of the navy. The pay corps shows but one change in the grade of Pay Director. The paymaster grade is almost anchanged save by the promotion of the file leader and the addition of three or four names at the bottom of the list. There have been promotions in the grade of Passel Assistant Paymaster, some having higher relative rank than in 1894. The Assistant Paymaster's grade in as been increased by four names, making ten in the list of 1895.

The navai construction corns shows three new names and few other changes, and two names have been added to the list of civil engineers. The marine construction corns shows one or two changes in the upper grades and three or four in the lower, but the personnel on the whole is nearly the same as in 1804.

Of the war ant officers the boatswains, gunners, and carpenters are much as they were in 1804, with the less of four in the first, a gain of one in the second, and a loss of one in the third. The salimakers, who are relies of the past, have been reduced from twenty-four to mindeen.

The resignations and diamissals for the year were 4: the retirements, 30; deaths, 37. 1895 as in 1894. The eight leading names have disappeared from each of the lists in the case of

10 BE STEPHENSON HALL. Medical Missionary Institute Buys the John Stephenson Place at New Rochells. NEW ROCHELLE, March 2 .- The residence and farm, consisting of twenty acres, belonging to John Stephenson, the car builder, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Board of Managers of the International Medical Missionary Institute of East Forty-fifth street, New York. The castle on the grounds is built cruciform and is 60 by 115 feet. Its tower overlooks the Sound. The price wanted by the heirs was considerable in excess of the sum named, but in consideration of the main hall being called Stephenson Hall to perpetuate the memory of John Stephenson, who was during his lifetime, very much intersected in the work of the meltiute, the owners lopped off \$55,000 of the apparaised value.

The grounds are half a mile from the station, The castle will scientificate students to the number of seventy and their intoes, if the institute directors are able to carry out their plans they will give the students instruction also in farming, mechanics, and the Chinese and Japaneses languages. They contemplate building additional halls, and it is said one of the new ones is to be tanced Moulton Hall, in memory of the late Dr. Moulton of this place. on the grounds is built cruciform and is 60 by

Nothing Wrong with Special Sessions Papers.

Police Justice Hogan, who is presiding Justice in the Court of Special Sessions, and Justice Taintor, who is sitting there this month, spent ome time yesterday morning in the office of Chief Clerk Unger of the District Attorney's office. They had a long list of names, and were office. They had a long list of names, and were looking over papers, comparing them. Their action gave rise to a report that there was a little somewhere in the transmission of papers from the Section's Sections. Justice Hogan said later that he and Justice Taintor had been investigating the transmission of papers as a matter of routine to see whether the papers were transferred regularly or not, and found out that they were

Columbia Senior Strettons. The senior class of the Columbia College School of Arts held a meeting tast l'riday and elected the following officers for the class day exercises it June William D. Street, valuational of the class day torian; Conrad S. Keyes, prophet; William T. Mason, historian; Francis E. Hauch, poet; Frederick D. Virgin, presentation center, and William H. Ripley will deliver the class ode. D. H. Tsylor was elected Chairman of the class day committee. It was decided that the President of the class, Frederic Coykendall, should deliver the salutatory address.

AFTER THE BAYONNE WRECK. The Tracks Cleared Condition of the In-

jured Investigating the Smash All signs of the wreck at Bayonne Friday evening on the Central Railroad of New Jersey were cleared away early yesterday morning. The wrecking trains from Jersey City had made the tracks passable for traffic by 6 o'clock and by 10 o'clock trains went past the spot at

Fireman Harry Orrell, who received a broken hip and bruises about the face and head, was resting easy yesterday, and is in no danger. His mother and two young sisters eame over from Philadelphia and spent the day with him. The doctors at the hospital say it will be ten or twelve weeks before he can be removed from his bed.

his best. Beggie, one of the wrecking crew who went to the wreck from Jersey City, and received a broken lay by being hit by a rail, is also at the Bayonne City Hospital, and is resting easy. His home faut 112 Wail street, Elizabethport.

The bodies of William Thomas, the engineer, and Winfield Holland, the coal passer, on the express train, were removed from the Bayonne morgue and sent to Philadelphia on the 4 o'clock train.

morgue and sent to Philadelphia on the 4 o'clock train.

The railroad authorities in Jersey City say they are investigating the wreck, but as yet they have not arrived at any results, and do not fix blame on any one.

SENT VILE LETTERS IN THE MAILS. An Old and Prosperous Parmer of Buskirks

BUSKIRRS, N. Y., March 2.-For several years past the schoolmarins and other young women living here have had letters of the most insulting, vulgar, and immoral character sent them through the Post Office. Some have been mailed here, some at Troy. Saratuga, and other near-by points. A close watch was kept by the Postmaster of all letters mailed and received at his office, and finally the party suspected was seen to deposit one of these letters. It was addressed to one of the most respectable young ladies of the place. At her request the letter was opened by the Postmaster. Both in matter and illustration it was of the most obscene and vulgatcharacter. This and several more of the offensive letters were taken to Troy and submitted to United States Commissioner Townsend, who caused the arrest of Isaac M. Hillman and he is now in jail in default of ball. Hillman is one of the oldest and most prosperous and esteemed farmers of this section. He is nearly 70 years old, and has a young second wife of most respectable family. For many years Hillman has been deacon of the Reformed Church here, of which he was one of the most active and approved members. Nearly all the numerous letters were addressed to the young lady members of the Reformed Church and congregation. through the Post Office. Some have been mailed

Leon Abbett, Jr., Leases a Cottage. LARCHMONT, March 2.—Leon Abbett, Jr., son of the late Gov. Abbett of New Jersey, has leased Frederick C. Hilliard's cottage here for the year.

WE_ **GIVE AWAY**

A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

To any one sending name and address to

us on a postal card. ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN PAVOR.

Hence, our object in sending them out ON TRIAL.

They absolutely cure

SICK HEADACHE,
Biliousness, Constipation,
Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred deraugements of the
Stomach.Liver and Bowels,

Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."

The substitute costs the dealer

It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the " just as

WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. K.